



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,929	03/30/2004	Yi-Chia Liao	2450-0663PUS1	2902
2292 7590 12/14/2007 BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			EXAMINER CUTLER, ALBERT H	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/14/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/811,929	Applicant(s) LIAO, YI-CHIA	
	Examiner Albert H. Cutler	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to communication filed on October 15, 2007.

Claims 1-6 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed October 15, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

3. Applicant argues, with regards to claims 1, 2 and 4-6, that the references cited are not all involved in the same subject field so that it would be less obvious to a make such a combination with out a showing of some motivation.

4. The Examiner respectfully disagrees that the references are not all involved in the same subject field. First, Chiang teaches, in figures 3 and 4, a camera(11) which is remote from a host(20), the host being a remote control. Chiang teaches that the camera and host can communicate via Bluetooth(column 2, lines 45-56). Chiang also teaches that the camera/host combination provides the benefit that, "The user can use the remote control to remotely take pictures of other people or objects, such as wildlife." See column 2, lines 1-3. Just like Chiang, Cooper teaches, in a plurality of different configurations(Figures 5-10), of a camera(702, 702a, 1002) remote from a host(502, 510). Like Chiang, Cooper teaches that the wirelessly transmitted images allow a user to remotely view a scene(see paragraph 0051). Cooper also similarly teaches that the wireless transmission medium is Bluetooth(paragraph 0049). Furthermore, Cooper teaches that the host has remote control capability, stating, "Wireless communication module(604) also receives configuration information from the personal data

assistant(510)." Both Chiang and Cooper teach that the host can be a PDA(90, figure 5 in Chiang, 510, figures 5 and 7 in Cooper). Therefore, Chiang and Cooper are both clearly involved in the same subject field of remote viewing using a camera and a host. The Examiner used the motivation that it would be obvious to incorporate the surveillance features of Cooper into the similar camera/host system taught by Chiang for the benefit of creating an efficient, low-power security system(see page 7 of the previous office action). As Chiang has discussed using the camera/host system for surveillance(i.e. remotely viewing people and wildlife, column 2, lines 1-3), the features of Cooper would provide obvious benefits in this area. These benefits include saving battery power and recording space(Cooper, paragraph 0003). Furthermore, the user would save time by not having to constantly view the scene in order to see people and wildlife, as images would only be sent, and the user alerted, when events are detected(Cooper, paragraph 0051).

5. Blanco similarly teaches of transmitting images from a camera to a host, wherein the camera(150) is on the front of a car, and the host(VCR, 120) is in the trunk(column 4, line 17 through column 5, line 4). Blanco is simply used to cure the deficiency of an operation display unit in Chiang and Cooper. Blanco teaches of a display(220) for displaying operational information relating to the in-car **video** system(column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 14). The display shows such things as an "REC" icon when the VCR is recording images from the camera. One would be motivated to put such an operational display in the camera/host system taught by Chiang and Cooper so that a user would not be confused as the operational state of the camera/host system(see

Blanco, column 1, lines 32-37). Blanco clearly teaches more than just a wireless microphone as asserted by Applicant.

6. Lai is also in the field of remote viewing using a camera(see column 1, lines 6-8, column 2, line 64 through column 3, line 3). Lai is also relevant to the pertinent problem as Lai contains a power supply(34) in the picture taking device(14). However, Lai additionally supplies a backup battery(36). One would be motivated to connect a backup battery to the power supply taught by the combination of Chiang, Cooper, and Blanco for the benefit of supplying necessary power if the primary power supply is interrupted(Lai, column 2, lines 51-54), thus preventing the camera from missing a photographing opportunity.

7. Applicant argues that Chiang does not show an operation display unit.

8. However, said operation display unit is taught by Blanco, as discussed by the Examiner on page 7 of the previous office action.

9. Applicant argues, "in regard to the radio receiving unit, the Examiner states that unit 54 of Chiang receives external remote control signals. There are not external signals being received or emitted."

10. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The radio receiving unit(54) receives external signals(i.e. external from the radio receiving unit) from the control panel(28). Because the signals are input from a control panel on the remote control, the signals are remote control signals. See column 4, lines 46-64. The radio receiving unit(54) has to receive these signals so that they can be transmitted to the Bluetooth module(40) of the camera.

11. Applicant argues that the remote control in Chiang is not a host unit and does not function in the manner described.

12. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As the remote control of Chiang possesses all the limitations of a host unit (other than those taught by Cooper, Blanco and Lai) as defined in the claims by the Applicant, the remote control of Chiang can indeed be considered a host unit.

13. Finally, Applicant argues, "Chiang indicates that the remote control can be attached to the camera housing so that the remote control unit is turned off. Thus, when the remote control is connected to the housing it does not function. This differs from the present invention where the two function together whether separated or coupled."

14. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., that the host unit functions when connected to the housing) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Claim 1 simply recites that the picture taking device and the host can be coupled or separated. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

15. Chiang teaches the newly added limitation of said picture taking device and said host being selectively coupled or separated (column 1, lines 12-14, column 2, lines 31-33).

16. Therefore, the rejection is maintained by the Examiner.

Terminal Disclaimer

17. The terminal disclaimer filed on October 15, 2007 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of Application Number 11/023,443 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

18. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chiang(US 6,809,759) in view of Cooper et al.(US 2004/0212678) in view of Blanco et al.(US 7,119,832) in view of Lai(US 5,610,580).

19. The Examiner's response to Applicant's arguments, as outlined above, is hereby incorporated into the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 by reference.

Consider claim 1, Chiang teaches:

A digital camera(figures 1-4) comprising a picture taking device(11) and a host(20);

said picture taking device(11) and said host(20) being selectively coupled or separated(column 1, lines 12-14, column 2, lines 31-33).

wherein the picture taking device contains a first control circuit(see figure 3) which includes a lens unit(12 and 30), an optical viewfinder unit(14), an image storage buffer(36), a microprocessor(38) and an image transmission unit(40);

wherein the microprocessor issues signals to the image transmission unit(column 3, lines 8-10);

the lens unit(12 and 30) generates signals which are transmitted to the microprocessor and the image storage buffer(See column 2, line 67 through column 3, line 11, figure 3. The lens unit generates signals which go to the AGC(32), A/D converter(34), buffer(36), and microprocessor(38).);

the optical viewfinder unit displays the signals of the lens unit(column 4, lines 1-26. The optical viewfinder(14) can be used for viewing when the camera(11) is detached from the remote control(20).);

the image storage buffer stores temporarily the signals captured by the lens unit(column 3, lines 4-8);

the microprocessor(38) receives the signals from the lens unit(12 and 30) and transfers the signals to the image transmission unit(40, column 2, line 67 through column 3, line 30, column 4, lines 27-35); and

the image transmission unit(40) receives the signals from the microprocessor and transmits the signals from the image storage buffer(column 2, line 67 through column 3, line 30, column 4, lines 27-35);

wherein the host(20) contains a second control circuit(see figure 3) which includes an operation unit("control panel", 28), a viewing unit("LCD", 22, column 4, lines

1-13), a signal output unit(50), a power supply unit("battery", column 3, line 65), a memory storage unit(56), a radio receiving unit(54), a radio emission unit(The transceiver(54) is both a radio receiving unit and a radio emission unit.) and a control unit(58);

wherein the operation unit(28) generates operation signals which are transferred to the control unit(58, column 3, lines 30-38, column 4, lines 9-11, lines 46-64, figure 3);

the viewing unit(22) receives signals from the control unit(column 4, lines 11-13, lines 43-64);

the signal output unit(50) receives the signals from the control units(column 4, lines 46-64);

the power supply unit is connected to a charge circuit("battery") to supply electric power required(column 3, line 65);

the memory storage unit receives the signals from the image storage buffer and stores the signals(See column 3, lines 35-38. The memory storage unit(56) stores both data and programs. The signals from the image storage buffer are transferred over a Bluetooth network from the camera(11) to the host(20), column 3, lines 39-59.);

the radio receiving unit(54) receives external remote control signals and transfers the signals to the control unit(The radio receiving unit(54) receives external remote control signals from the control panel(28), which signals are transferred to the control unit of the camera(11), column 4, lines 46-64);

the radio emission unit(54) receives the signals from the control unit(58) and emits the signals by radio(Bluetooth is used to emit radio signals from the host(20) to the camera(11), column 4, lines 46-64, column 3, lines 31-59); and

the control unit(58) receives the signals from the image transmission unit(40) and remote detection radio signals emitted by the radio emission unit(58), and transmits the signals to other units(The control unit(58) receives signals from the image transmission unit(40), and displays those signals on the LCD(22, i.e. transmits those signals to other units), column 3, lines 30-38. The control unit(58) also receives signals from the control panel(28), which signals are emitted by the radio emission unit(54) to other units, column 4, lines 46-63.).

However, Chiang does not explicitly teach that the camera is equipped with surveillance and burglarproof functions comprising an infrared detection unit, or that the infrared detection unit generates signals which are transmitted to the microprocessor.

Cooper et al. is similar to Chiang in that Cooper et al. teach of a camera that is remote from a host. See figure 7, paragraphs 0046-0055. The camera(702, figure 7) is remote from a computer(502) and a PDA(510). Chiang also teaches that the host can be a PDA(column 5, line 3, through column 6, line 22). Cooper et al. is further similar in that the camera contains an image transmission unit(106, figure 1).

In addition to the teaching of Chiang, Cooper et al. teach that the camera is equipped with surveillance and burglarproof functions(The camera contains a motion detector, 100, figures 5-9. The camera is for security and surveillance, paragraph 0077.) comprising an infrared detection unit(100, figures 5-9, paragraphs 0076 and

0002. The motion detector can be a PIR(passive infrared) motion detector.). Cooper et al. teach that the motion detector is connected to an alarm(506) to output a signal if motion is detected(paragraphs 0046-0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an infrared detector as taught by Cooper et al. in the camera taught by Chiang for the benefit of being able to use the camera/host interface as an efficient, low-power security system.

The combined teaching of Chiang and Cooper et al. does not explicitly teach an operation display unit, or that the operation display unit receives the operation signals from the control unit.

Blanco et al.(US 7,119,832) is similar to Chiang in that Blanco et al. teach of a camera(150, figure 1) remote from a host which receives the images from the camera(Images are recorded on a VCR in the trunk of a car, column 4, line 17 through column 5, line 4.).

In addition to the teachings of Chiang and Cooper et al., Blanco et al. teach an operation display unit(LCD, 220, figure 2) which receives the operation signals from the control unit(The operation display unit(220) displays status information relating to the in-car video system, column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 14.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an operation display unit as taught by Blanco et al. in the host taught by the combination of Chiang and Cooper et al. for the benefit of

preventing user confusion regarding the operational status of the camera due to the camera being remote from the host(Blanco et al., column 1, lines 32-37).

However, the combination of Chiang, Cooper et al., and Blanco et al. does not explicitly teach of a backup battery.

Lai is similar to Chiang in that Lai teaches of a camera unit(14) containing an image transmission unit(28). Lai is similar to Cooper et al. in that a motion detector(26) is used.

However, in addition to the teachings of Chiang, Cooper et al., and Blanco et al., Lai teaches that the power supply(34 and 36) contains a backup battery(36, column 2, lines 11-14, lines 51-54).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a backup battery as taught by Lai in the power supply unit taught by the combination of Chiang, Cooper et al., and Blanco et al. for the benefit of providing necessary power in the case that the primary power source is interrupted, and thus preventing unwanted time lapses between camera operations(Lai, column 2, lines 51-54).

Consider claim 2, and as applied to claim 1 above, Chiang teaches that the picture taking device contains and optical viewfinder(see claim 1 rationale). However, Chiang does not explicitly teach that the picture taking device contains a burglarproof sensor.

Cooper et al. teach that the picture taking device contains a burglarproof infrared motion sensor(see claim 1 rationale).

Consider claim 4, and as applied to claim 2 above, Chiang does not teach that the burglarproof sensor is an infrared sensor.

Cooper et al. teach that the burglarproof sensor is an infrared sensor(100, figures 5-9, paragraphs 0076 and 0002. The motion detector can be a PIR(passive infrared) motion detector.).

Consider claim 5, and as applied to claim 1 above, Chiang further teaches the host further includes a manual shutter button(column 4, lines 59-62) and an LCD viewing window(22, column 4, lines 6-10, lines 43-63).

However, the combination of Chiang and Cooper et al. does not explicitly teach an operation display window, or of video/audio output and input jacks.

Blanco et al. teach an operation display window(220, figure 2, column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 14). Blanco et al. also teach of video/audio output and input jacks(330, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, figure 3, column 8, lines 4-44).

Consider claim 6, and as applied to claim 1 above, Chiang further teaches that the radio emission unit(54) is connected to a transceiver(The radio emission unit(54) is a transceiver, see figure 3.).

20. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chiang(US 6,809,759) in view of Cooper et al.(US 2004/0212678) in view of Blanco et al.(US 7,119,832) in view of Lai(US 5,610,580) as applied to claim 2 above, further in view of Nakamura(US 6,466,261).

21. The Examiner's response to Applicant's arguments, as outlined above, is hereby incorporated into the rejection of claim 3 by reference.

Consider claim 3, and as applied to claim 2 above, the combination of Chiang, Cooper et al., Blanco et al., and Lai teaches of a camera/host configuration in which the camera contains a burglarproof sensor(see claim 1 and 2 rationale).

However, the combination does not explicitly teach that the burglarproof sensor is a human body sensor.

Nakamura is similar to Chiang in that Nakamura teaches of a camera and a host processor(column 2, line 19 through column 4, line 15). Nakamura also similarly contains a burglarproof sensor(23, figure 1).

However, in addition to the teachings of Chiang, Cooper et al., Blanco et al., and Lai, Nakamura teaches that the burglarproof sensor is a human body sensor(23, figure 1, column 3, lines 45-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a human body sensor as taught by Nakamura as the burglarproof sensor taught by the combination of Chiang, Cooper et al., Blanco et al., and Lai for the benefit of improving security by enabling the photography of doubtful

individuals when an owner of the camera is not present(Nakamura, column 1, lines 29-42).

Conclusion

22. The double patenting rejections, as well as any objections to the claims, are hereby removed by the Examiner in view of Applicant's response.

23. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert H. Cutler whose telephone number is (571)-270-1460. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (7:30-5:00).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ngoc-Yen Vu can be reached on (571)-272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number:
10/811,929
Art Unit: 2622

Page 15

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AC


NGOC-YEN VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER